

1
2
3
4
5
6
7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 ERIC KLOPMAN-BAERSELMAN, as
11 Personal Representative for the Estate of
12 RUDIE KLOPMAN-BAERSELMAN,
13 deceased,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 AIR & LIQUID SYSTEMS
17 CORPORATION, et al.,

18 Defendants.

19 CASE NO. 3:18-cv-05536-RJB

20 ORDER ON DEFENDANTS TOYOTA
21 MOTOR CORPORATION AND
22 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A.,
23 INC.’S RENEWED MOTION FOR
24 PROTECTIVE ORDER PROTECTING
THEIR WITNESSES PRODUCED
PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P.
30(B)(6)

25 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendants Toyota Motor Corporation
26 (“TMC”) and Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.’s (“TMS”) (collectively “Toyota Defendants”)
27 Renewed Motion for Protective Order Protecting Their Witnesses Produced Pursuant to Fed. R.
28 Civ. P. 30(b)(6) (“Renewed Motion”). Dkt. 399. The Court has considered the motion, all
29 materials filed in support of and in opposition to the motion, and the remainder of the record
30 herein, and it is fully advised.

31 For the reasons set forth below, Toyota Defendants’ Renewed Motion (Dkt. 399) should
32 be granted, in part, and denied, in part.

I. BACKGROUND

On August 22, 2019, Toyota Defendants filed a Motion for Protective Order (Dkt. 325), which the Court granted, in part, and denied, in part. Dkt. 353. The Court ruled that “Plaintiff should review, reconsider, amend, and re-serve all parts of the notices of deposition by September 24, 2019. If there is further concern about the notices, the parties should meet and confer before asking for the Court’s intervention.” Dkt. 353, at 7.

On October 3, 2019, Toyota Defendants filed the instant Renewed Motion. Dkt. 399. Plaintiff filed a response in opposition to the Renewed Motion. Dkt. 418. Toyota Defendants filed a reply in support of their Renewed Motion. Dkt. 420.

Following the Court’s prior ruling (Dkt. 353), Plaintiff and Toyota Defendants met and conferred twice, resulting in various revisions and a reduction in Matters of Examination (“Topics”) and in Requests in the Schedule of Documents (“Requests”), as reflected in the Second Amended Notices of Deposition (Dkt. 419, at 269–300). Dkt. 399, at 2. Nevertheless, Toyota Defendants and Plaintiff were unable to agree on many of the Topics and Requests in the Second Amended Notices of Deposition. Dkts. 399; 418; and 420.

Toyota Defendants argue that the Second Amended Notices' Matters and Requests suffer from three primary defects:

1. Overbreadth and disproportionality as to time frame (Topics 3–4, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 27, 28, 38, 39, 42, and 49; Requests 3, 12, TMS Request 19/TMC Request 18,¹ TMS Request 20/TMC Request 19);

¹ Plaintiff prepared separate but almost identical notices of deposition for TMC and TMS. Compare Dkt. 419, at 269–287, with Dkt. 419, at 289–300.

2. Overbreadth and disproportionality as to products at issue (Matters 2, 4, 6–8, 10, 11–24, 26, 28, 31–32, 35, 41–47, TMS Matter 53/TMC Matter 52; TMS Requests 2, 5, 6, 8–12); and
 3. Invasion of attorney-client privilege and/or work product protections (Matters 5, 43–47, TMS Matter 52/TMC Matter 51, TMS Matter 53/TMC Matter 52; Requests 14, TMS Request 15/TMC Request 14, and TMS Requests 22–24/TMC Requests 21–23).

Dkt. 399.

Toyota Defendants further request that the Court, in the alternative to ruling on the above requested limitations, permit the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition to continue subject to a reservation of rights whereby objections can be dealt with later should a party file a subsequent motion. Dkt. 420, at 6.

Toyota Defendants provide a set of “red-lined ‘Revised Notices’ that take into account each of their objections[.]” Dkt. 420, at 5. Dkts. 420-1; and 420-2. Toyota Defendants further provide that, “[i]f the Notices were revised in the fashion set forth, the depositions could continue as scheduled … even without a reservation of rights.” Dkt. 420, at 5.

II. DISCUSSION

The rules guiding this order were laid out well by the Court in *Boyer v. Reed Smith, LLP*, C12-5815 RJB, 2013 WL 5724046, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 21, 2013):

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6), a party may serve notice on an organization that describes “with reasonable particularity the matters on which examination is requested.” The noticed organization must then “designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6). “The persons so designated shall testify as to the matters known or reasonably available to the organization.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6).

1 Although there is conflicting case law from other circuits on the
2 proper scope of a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition in light of its
3 “reasonable particularity” requirement, districts in the Ninth
4 Circuit have concluded that “[o]nce the witness satisfies the
5 minimum standard [for serving as a designated witness], the scope
6 of the deposition is determined solely by relevance under Rule 26,
7 that is, that the evidence sought may lead to the discovery of
8 admissible evidence.” *Detoy v. City and County of San Francisco*,
9 196 F.R.D. 362, 367 (N.D. Cal. 2000); see also *U.S. E.E.O. V. v.*
10 *Caesars Entertainment, Inc.*, 237 F.R.D. 428, 432 (D. Nev. 2006).

11 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) provides that “[p]arties may obtain
12 discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to
13 any party's claim or defense [and proportional to the needs of the
14 case.]” The scope of discovery permissible under Rule 26 should
15 be liberally construed; the rule contemplates discovery into any
16 matter that bears on or that reasonably could lead to other matter
17 that could bear on any issue that is or may be raised in a case.
18 *Phoenix Solutions Inc. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 254 F.R.D. 568,
19 575 (N.D. Cal. 2008). Discovery is not limited to the issues raised
20 only in the pleadings, but rather it is designed to define and clarify
21 the issues. *Miller v. Pancucci*, 141 F.R.D. 292, 296 (C.D. Cal.
22 1992).

23 In turn, Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C) provides that “[o]n motion or
24 on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of
25 discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it
26 determines that: (i) the discovery sought is unreasonably
27 cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some other
28 source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;
29 (ii) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity to
30 obtain the information by discovery in the action; or (iii) [the
31 proposed discovery is outside the scope permitted by Rule
32 26(b)(1)].” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1) provides that a court “may, for
33 good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from
34 annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or
35 expense.” To establish “good cause,” a party seeking a protective
36 order for discovery materials must “present a factual showing of a
37 particular and specific need for the protective order.” *Welsh v. City*
38 *and County of San Francisco*, 887 F.Supp. 1293, 1297 (N.D. Cal.
39 1995); *see also Gen. Dynamics Corp. v. Selb Mfg. Co.*, 481 F.2d
40 1204, 1212 (8th Cir. 1973). In determining whether to issue a
41 protective order, courts must consider “the relative hardship to the
42 non-moving party should the protective order be granted.” *Gen.*
43 *Dynamics*, 481 F.2d at 1212. Under the liberal discovery
44 principles of the Federal Rules, a party seeking a protective order

1 carries a heavy burden of showing why discovery should be
2 denied. *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.*, 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir.
3 1975). The court may fashion any order which justice requires to
4 protect a party, or person, from undue burden, oppression, or
expense. *United States v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*,
666 F.2d 364, 369 (9th Cir. 1982).

5

A. Meet and Confer Requirements

6 Rule 26(c)(1) provides, in part, that a motion for a protective order “must include a
7 certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with other
8 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action.”

9 Toyota Defendants certify that the parties met and conferred in a good faith attempt to
10 resolve this discovery dispute without additional court action. *See* Dkt. 399, at 4. Therefore, the
11 meet and confer requirements of Rule 26(c)(1) have been met.

12

B. Second Amended Notices of Deposition

13 Toyota Defendants’ red-lined revised notices were particularly helpful to the Court in
14 resolving this large-scale, unusually acrimonious discovery dispute. Attached to this order are
15 Final “Red-lined” Notices of Videotaped Deposition edited by the Court.² The Final Red-lined
16 Notices of Videotaped Deposition reflect that the Court agrees with some, but not all, of the edits
17 and limitations requested by Toyota Defendants.

18 Toyota Defendants’ suggested edits and limitations fall within three categories
19 (overbroad time frame, overbroad products, client privilege/work product). The Court need not
20

21 ² The Court is not providing red-lined edits in the sense that it has tracked its changes made to the notices; the Court
22 simply colored the disputed portions of the Final Red-lined Videotaped Notices in red, for the convenience of the
23 parties. The Court made no edits to the Second Amended Notices more limiting than those edits brought to the
24 attention of the Court by Toyota Defendants’ red-lined revised notices. Moreover, the Court notes that the parties
appear to have sometimes agreed to a limited time frame in one notice but not the other (e.g., Topics 19–20, 27, and
39; compare Dkt. 420-1 with Dkt. 420-2). Similarly, Toyota Defendants objected to Request 10 in the notice to TMS
but not in the notice to TMC. Such incongruencies remain in the Final Red-lined Videotaped Notices edited by the
Court.

1 and does not discuss each of Toyota Defendants' dozens of objections and suggested edits, but
2 the Court briefly discusses the three categories of objections and edits below.

3 1. Overbreadth and disproportionality as to time frame

4 Plaintiff has included a limited time frame of 1965 to 1994 in many, but not all, of the
5 Topics at issue. Given the alleged time frames of Decedent's exposure to asbestos-containing
6 products, this appears proportionate to the needs of the case. Some of Plaintiff's Topics,
7 however, are not limited to this time frame, and it appears that many such Topics relate to
8 whether Toyota Defendants had notice or knowledge of the effects and possible harm of using
9 asbestos-containing products. Toyota Defendants have not shown that all discovery related to
10 such notice or knowledge should be limited to a timeframe of 1965 to 1994. *See Phoenix*
11 *Solutions Inc.*, 254 F.R.D. at 575 ("The scope of discovery ... should be liberally construed.");
12 *Miller*, 141 F.R.D. at 296 ("Discovery is not limited to the issues raised only in the pleadings;
13 but rather it is designed to define and clarify the issues.").

14 The Final Red-lined Notices of Videotaped Deposition were edited accordingly.

15 2. Overbreadth and disproportionality as to products at issue

16 Plaintiff's Topics are primarily concerned with four general types of asbestos-containing
17 automotive parts: brakes, clutches, gaskets, and heat insulators. Toyota Defendants seek to limit
18 the scope of many Topics to only asbestos-containing clutches and gaskets. But it appears that
19 discovery into Toyota Defendants' brakes, clutches, gaskets, and heat insulators, as well as
20 asbestos and asbestos-containing parts generally, may reasonably bear on or could reasonably
21 lead to issues that are or may be raised in this case, including issues of notice or knowledge of
22 the effects and possible harm of asbestos exposure. *See Phoenix Solutions Inc.*, 254 F.R.D. at
23 575; *Miller*, 141 F.R.D. at 296.

1 The Final Red-lined Notices of Videotaped Deposition were edited accordingly.

2 3. Invasion of attorney-client privilege and/or work product protections

3 “Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any
4 party's claim or defense [and proportional to the needs of the case.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

5 Therefore, the Final Red-lined Notices of Videotaped Deposition include Toyota Defendants'
6 requested additional language clearly excluding privileged materials. Regardless, the Court is not
7 optimistic that the parties will now agree as to what is and is not privileged material.

8 The Final Red-lined Notices of Videotaped Deposition were edited accordingly.

9 **C. Conclusion**

10 The Court agrees with some, but not all, of Toyota Defendants' requested edits and
11 limitations. The attached Final Red-lined Notices of Videotaped Deposition reflect the Court's
12 decision concerning the Second Amended Notices of Deposition at issue. Having thus ruled on
13 Toyota Defendants' requested edits and limitations, the Court need not and does not consider
14 Toyota Defendants' alternative request that the Court permit a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of
15 Toyota Defendants to continue subject to a reservation of rights.

16 **III. ORDER**

17 **THEREFORE**, the Court hereby **ORDERS** that:

- 18 • Defendants Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.'s
19 “Renewed Motion for Protective Order Protecting Their Witnesses Produced
20 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6) (Dkt. 399) is **GRANTED, in part, and**
21 **DENIED, in part**, as reflected in the attached Final Red-lined Notices of
22 Videotaped Deposition edited by the Court. Rule 30(b)(6) depositions may be
23 conducted on the subjects in said Notices.

- 1 • The Court need not and does not consider Toyota Defendants' alternative request
2 that the Court permit a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Toyota Defendants to continue
3 subject to a reservation of rights.

4 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and
5 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

6 Dated this 18th day of October, 2019.

7 
8

9 ROBERT J. BRYAN
10 United States District Judge